

ADMINISTRATIVE - INTERNAL USE ONLY

1 February 1985

[redacted]
Executive Secretary

History Staff Bi-Weekly

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On our recruiting effort, [redacted]

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[redacted] has not yet responded. Two additional candidates are in reserve if any of the above are eliminated.

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Ken will attend a meeting at the National Archives next Monday with the Archivist and some of his staff. [redacted] OIS, and [redacted] CRD, will also be attending for the Agency. The agenda concerns selecting representatives of the historical profession to serve as advisers to the historical review program.

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This week [redacted] Chief, IPD/OIS/DDA, and [redacted], Legal Advisor to the Director of OIS, called on Ken to discuss the Agency's denial last November of an FOIA request from the Center for National Security Studies for "copies of all indexes to oral history interviews, written histories, papers or other studies produced by the agency's historical office. . . ."

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[redacted] and Ken reached the conclusion, however, that the Agency cannot afford to give up its position that, according to law and regulations, "indexes are considered non-records within the terms of the FOIA."

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The Chronicle of Higher Education article on the OSS records mentioned in the last bi-weekly has been published. A copy is attached.

[redacted] met with [redacted] CSI, about the transfer of [redacted] material to the History Staff. He brought back the revised version of Volume IV of the Bay of Pigs history. The rest of the material, which Jack has catalogued, will be held in CSI for several more months.

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[redacted] was also in routine telephone contact with [redacted] and James Angleton.

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[redacted] is finishing up her processing of two batches of documents (from Office of Secretary of Defense and LBJ Library) returned from DDO review. They will be forwarded to the State Department requester next week.

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[] took care of rerouting to [], a telephone request
for a briefing for an Air Force group.

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Ken is reading Roberta's draft chapter on the antecedents of the Agency
that you requested. It will be sent along to you as soon as he finishes.

Roberta

Roberta Knapp
History Staff

Attachment

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January 30, 1985

Foot- notes

Intelligence records from World War II that until now have been largely closed to the public are being opened at the National Archives and Records Service. The Central Intelligence Agency is releasing to the Archives operational records of the Office of Strategic Services, the C.I.A.'s predecessor.

The records were reviewed and declassified by the C.I.A. in 1979-80, but the C.I.A. and the Archives could not agree on how much of the material could be opened to the public. The C.I.A. wanted tougher restrictions on access to the o.s.s. files than the archivists would accept.

Some scholars were able to request individual o.s.s. documents under the Freedom of Information Act, but the bulk of the records remained closed.

In 1983, however, the director of the C.I.A., William Casey, facilitated the transfer of the documents to the Archives.

J. Kenneth McDonald, chief of the historical staff at the C.I.A., says only 4 to 5 per cent of the o.s.s. operational records have been withheld as classified. Some 190 cubic feet of records have already been transferred to the Archives, and roughly another 2,500 cubic feet are to come.

The records now open at the Archives include the reports of the survivors of the intelligence teams that parachuted into France before D-Day to work with the French resistance.

The documents also include records relating to secret intelligence operations from 1942 to 1945 in Rome, Singapore, Burma, and other areas of Europe and Asia. In addition there are the files of the foreign nationalities branch, which gathered information on foreign nationals in Europe and America, for the years from 1941 to 1946.

Finally, the cache contains the records of the morale operations branch, including such items as the recordings made by singer-actress Marlene Dietrich, in German, to demoralize German troops.

The Archives are anticipating that scholars will make heavy use of the o.s.s. records. They can be requested from the Modern Military Branch at the Archives.

Scholarship

Eisenhower Revised: from a 'D' to an Arch-Manipulator, a Low-I

Scholars now praise the 34th President as much for what he did

By KAREN J. WINKLER

Q. What happens when you wind up an Eisenhower doll?

A. It does nothing.

That was one of the kinder jokes about Dwight D. Eisenhower that circulated during the 1950's, and it summed up the prevailing opinion about the country's 34th President: He was one of America's most loved and most laughed-at leaders.

For several years after Eisenhower left office in 1961, scholars accepted the stereotype of an honest but ineffective President. "Most of the scholarship portrayed the conventional liberal view: Ike was a decent, very naïve, somewhat dim President," says Robert Griffith, professor of history at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

A poll of historians in 1962 ranked Eisenhower 22nd among American Presidents, between Andrew Johnson and Chester A. Arthur.

"Most of us were of that generation that was 'mad about Adlai,'" says Stephen E. Ambrose, professor of history at the University of New Orleans. "We thought of Ike as a kindly grandfather who fiddled while Rome burned." Mr. Ambrose is the author of the two-volume study, *Eisenhower*, the second volume of which was recently published by Simon & Schuster.

Outburst of Scholarship

That work, like a good deal of other recent scholarship on Eisenhower, portrays a very different and more positive picture of the former President.

"In the last few years, there has been an outburst of Eisenhower

scholarship that is gradually giving him a much more important role in the running of his Administration," says Louis Galambos, professor of history at the Johns Hopkins University and editor of *The Papers of Dwight David Eisenhower*. A poll of historians last year ranked Eisenhower among the top 10 American Presidents.

The revision of Eisenhower's reputation began in the 1960's, with articles by such journalists as Murray Kempton, Garry Wills, and Richard Rhodes. It was fueled in the 1970's by more scholarly works, such as Herbert S. Parmet's *Eisenhower and the American Crusades* and Charles C. Alexander's *Holding the Line: The Eisenhower Era, 1952-1961*.

Those new studies portrayed Eisenhower as more skillful, sophisticated, and complex than the stereotype, and praised him for what he didn't do: He didn't send troops to Vietnam as the French requested in 1954; he didn't try to defeat the Chinese in Korea as his generals proposed; he didn't give the military *carte blanche* to spend money; he didn't raise the deficit.

"A lot of people in the 1970's became disillusioned with the 'imperial Presidency' and the liberal globalism of the Kennedy and Johnson years. They became tired of Vietnam and Watergate," Mr. Griffith says. "By comparison, Eisenhower's restraint began to look very good."

As the 1970's continued, the personal and official Eisenhower papers began to be declassified. "As the sources became available, we began to see what really happened in the

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Dwight Eisenhower
scholars say